Subject No. 202.
Mode of granting building sites in Municipal Towns.

Summary of discussion.—According to present rules, building sites in Municipalities are sold by public auction. As the bids always run very high owing to party feelings, the increase in the number of buildings has been greatly retarded. In those towns where a Municipal Regulation is not in force, these sites should be given away at rates to be fixed with reference to the average price of such land during the past 10 years.

Dewan's reply.—This cannot be done as a rule. Individual cases will be matter for consideration by the respective Municipal Boards.

Subject No. 203.
Tolls and toll gates required in Pavagada Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Tolls and toll gates should be introduced into the Pavagada Municipality for the purpose of improving its income which is now insufficient for local wants.

Dewan's reply.—This is matter for the Municipal Board to consider and represent to Government. See also reply given on the general subject of Municipal Revenue. (Subject No. 57 *supra*).

Subject No. 204.
Calculation of Hulbanni.

Summary of discussion.—The hulbanni is calculated on averages of years long past, though the areas of land available for grazing have considerably varied since then.

Dewan's reply.—Needful orders will be given for revising the rates.

Subject No. 205.
Grazing in the bed of the Kadaba Tank.

Summary of discussion.—There are about 500 inhabited houses and 2,000 cattle in the town of Kadaba. It yields a revenue of Rs. 12,000. Neither unoccupied lands nor Gomal lands are available for pasturage. It has always been customary for the cattle of this village to graze in the bed of the tank and to drink water in it. Lately this tank bed has been reserved for the Amrut Mahal cattle, although they have not come there even once. As the people of this town have to do earthwork and turfing to the bund of the tank, it is requested that they may be allowed the pasturage of the bed of the tank.

Dewan's reply.—We are aware of the difficulty in obtaining pasturage which exists at Kadaba. Inquiry will be made as to the feasibility of the suggestion made.

Subject No. 206.
Excessive Gomal land should be made available for cultivation.

Summary of discussion.—When a portion of Gomal land of a village is applied for by raiyats for cultivation, it should be subdivided and given, if it is found that the remaining Gomal and kharab lands are sufficient to maintain the cattle of that village.

Dewan's reply.—Orders exist to this effect already.

Subject No. 207.
Transfer of Gangaramale and Mallarahalli villages from the Channaraypatna to the Tiptur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—As the villages of Gangaramale and Mallarahalli are 10 miles from Tiptur, but 24 miles from Channaraypatna to which Taluk they now belong it, would be convenient to transfer these villages from the Channaraypatna to the Tiptur Taluk.

Dewan's reply.—It is for the people of these villages to apply for the change if they desire it.

Subject No. 208.
Supari halat rates and procedure.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) A duty of 12 annas per maund is levied on arecanut produced in this Province, while no duty at all is levied on the article imported from Her Majesty's territories. This greatly handicaps the arecanut gardeners of this Province. Something should be done to redress this grievance.

(*b*). When in the last Assembly representation was made of the difficulties experienced by raiyats owing to the two inspections which arecanut produce has to undergo by Patels, it was ordered that Patels should estimate the quantity of nut just after its removal from trees and actually weigh it after it is cut, boiled and dried. But no instructions were given as to the manner of estimating. It is requested that the practice current in other Districts may be ordered to be adopted in the Tumkur District also.

Dewan's reply.—These rates and inconveniences are of long standing. A suitable remedy is under the consideration of Government.

Subject No. 209.
Certain temples in Tiptur Taluk requiring attention.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) The temple of Sri Bya. tarayaswami in Nonavinkere owns Sarvamanya Inams to the extent of 77 acres and 33 guntas assessed at Rs. 155, and the Government also pays a tasdik of Rs. 5-13-0 monthly. Besides this devotees contribute largely every year in the form of cash, jewels and utensils. A sum of Rs. 1,500 has been collected by devotees to meet the cost of the repairs of this temple. With all this nobody is held responsible for the preservation of all this valuable property. The Government is requested, to appoint a committee of trustworthy persons and also an agent to work under the orders of this committee.

(*b*). The temple of Gopal Krishnaswami also at Nonavinkere has a large Puduvat Fund at its credit and gets an annual allowance of Rs. 40-9-0 from the Government. With all this, worship is not properly carried on, and the temple itself is greatly in need of repair. The Government is requested to get the temple repaired, receiving part of the expenses from the villagers and also to appoint some one for the management of the temple affairs.

(*c*). In the villages of Aralaguppe and Vignasante, there are holy temples greatly in need of repair. The people pray that these temples may be repaired partly at Government expense and partly at the expense of the villagers. The temple at Vignasante owns some Inams which are, however, in the possession of persons not connected with the temple. It is requested that the Government may enquire into the matter and restore the Inams for the benefit of temple.